AUGUST 24, 1769. THE NUMBER 953.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate libera Linguam Mentemque liberas eſſe debere. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

LEGHORN, *May* 6.

A BODY of French troops, going from Ajaccio in order to intrench themſelves two miles off, were attacked the 25th ult. by Colonel Abatucci, but with what ſucceſs is not known. The French troops received orders to be in readineſs againſt the 30th. It is ſaid that ſeveral of the French are gone over to General Paoli, who gives great encouragement to deſerters.

May 16. There have been ſeveral actions in Corſica, almoſt at the ſame time. The relations vary; but the following, we are told, may be depended on as the ſubſtance of what has happened. The Corſicans have taken 60 loaded mules, and entirely defeated a detachment of 200 French which eſcorted them. The Count de Vaux having advanced with the greateſt part of his army by Roſtino, there poſſeſſed himſelf of ſome heights, from whence he played his artillery. On this General Paoli making a feint of retiring, the French came down with great impetuoſity, which brought on a moſt furious engagement, the iſſue of which was not at all favourable to the French. General Paoli had even cut off their communication with Baſtia and San Fiorenzo, and they were in danger of being forced to ſurrender. It is added that in this diſagreeable ſituation the Count de Vaux had deſpatched a felucca to Baſtia, to demand ſuccour. The French who were poſted at Ajaccio having marched out from thence advanced as far as Mezzana; but their enterpriſe, according to the accounts, has turned out very unſucceſsful, they having been beaten and obliged to retreat into Ajaccio. Thoſe at Calvi, who purſuant to the plan of operations had ſet themſelves in motion on the ſame day, had met with the like fate.

BASTIA, *May* 7. The village of Alata, a pretty conſiderable place near Ajaccio, having a few days ago ſent a ſubmiſſion to the Count de Narbonne, who has eight battalions under his command, he marched with ſome of his troops to take poſſeſſion of that village. In his way he perceived ſome Corſicans upon the hills, who made ſignals to him that they would ſurrender; but when he came near to them they made a general diſcharge, which killed ſeveral of his officers and men, after which they ran away. The Count de Narbonne purſued and took ſome of them, who will be puniſhed agreeable to the declaration that was publiſhed by the Count de Vaux, as it appeared that the inhabitants of Alata were in concert with them, [illegible] their houſes, and ſet fire to the village. The day before yeſterday the Count de Vaux removed his army to St. Nicholas, where it is encamped. The Count de Marbeuf and the Marquis de [illegible] each of them commanded a battalion.

PETERSBURG, *May* 8. The Brigadier Chaderas having been commanded to [illegible] the fortreſs of Taganrock, at the mouth of the Don, on the border of the ſea of Azoph, quitted the fort of St. Demetrius the 12th of April laſt, and marched with a body of troops, [illegible] that conqueſt, and on the 13th took the [illegible]; immediately after which he cauſed Te Deum to be ſung on account of the ſucceſs of the expedition, and ordered the Ruſſian colours, and the arms of the Empreſs, to be planted on the principal rampart towards the ſea.

WARSAW, *May* 17. Prince Gallitzin, after ſinging Te Deum for his late victory, was to march the 2d of May to ſupport the corps of [illegible], and refreſh his troops. The ſame day the Pacha of Natolia having collected ſome of the runaways, and [illegible] the Jews and Chriſtians whom the Pacha of Choczim had turned out of that city as uſeleſs mouths, advanced and attacked the Ruſſians in their camp, but they only took three or four waggons, the Coſſacks [illegible] the train, [illegible] without loſing a ſingle man. In the mean time Prince Proſorowſki was detached to engage the Pacha of Natolia, which he did with ſuch courage and conduct that the enemies ſoon gave way, and were purſued as far as Pruth.

PARIS, *May* 19. Letters from [illegible], of the 7th inſtant, brought by a courier extraordinary from the Count de Vaux, declare that all the diſtrict of Nebbio, compoſed of ſeven villages, had ſubmitted to his Majeſty's troops; that the Corſicans had abandoned their intrenchments in that quarter; and that Borgo, which had coſt us 300 men laſt year, had been retaken without ſtriking a blow, where our people found the cannon they left there, and two others belonging to the Corſicans. We had only two officers and ſeven men killed, with about twenty wounded, in making ourſelves maſters of theſe important poſts. The letters add that the inhabitants of Zicavo had alſo ſubmitted, and that we had got poſſeſſion of the paſs of Lento.

May 23. Since the Count de Vaux has ordered ſhips to cruiſe round the iſland the Captain of a Genoeſe felucca has taken a Neapolitan veſſel from Leghorn, laden with ſhot, cannon balls, &c. A ſmall cheſt was alſo found, containing three parcels and two bags filled with gold, conſigned to General Paoli.

An expreſs is arrived here from Rome, with advice that Cardinal Ganganelli was proclaimed Pope the 19th inſtant, and had taken the title of Clement XIV. He was born at St. Archangelo, in the dioceſe of Rimini, the 31ſt of October 1705, is of the order of Freres Mineurs Conventuals, and was created Cardinal in 1759.

GENOA, *April* 19. By the laſt letters from Toulon, we are aſſured that there were in that harbour, and at Marſeilles, no leſs than 100 tranſports ready to ſail for Corſica, having on board a large body of troops, ſeveral pieces of cannon, and 1800 [illegible]. This reenforcement compoſes the ſecond diviſion of the French battalions deſtined for the reduction of that iſland. A veſſel juſt arrived from Holland fell in with above thirty ſail ſeveral leagues from the land, which are conjectured to be part of this fleet.

HAGUE, *May* 28. On the 20th inſtant the Baron de Muſſin Puſchkin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, received a courier with the following deſpatches, which he immediately communicated to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the States General. "The Ruſſian army, commanded by Prince Gallitzin, has defeated, near Choczim, a body of 30,000 or 40,000 Turks, and taken a great number of priſoners. The Turks, beſides many thouſands of killed and wounded, have loſt all their baggage and artillery, their military cheſt valued at 50,000 golden crowns, and 70 camels loaded with proviſions and valuable effects. As the Turks have burnt the town of Choczim, and deſtroyed all the neighbouring country, Prince Gallitzin, notwithſtanding this advantage, was obliged to repaſs the Nieſter, in order to be near his magazines; which he has, nevertheleſs, brought forward. A more circumſtantial detail of this affair will ſoon be publiſhed."

LONDON, *May* 31.

IT is ſaid the Engliſh at Bengal have been greatly deceived by a number of French deſerters which came over to them laſt year from the iſlands of Mauritius and Madagaſcar, under connivance of the French commander in chief, and that theſe deſerters have only been employed by the French as ſpies upon the Engliſh armaments in Aſia. To counteract this bad news, it was yeſterday morning confidently reported that the Engliſh Miniſtry have conſented to ſend four freſh regiments of foot to Bengal immediately, and that this military force is to be ſupported with ſix ſhips of the line, otherwiſe the Eaſt India company will not be in a ſituation of making good their annual payment of 400,000 l. and it is farther talked that a commander in chief, with a plenipotentiary, will be appointed at the head of this expedition.

As the laſt packets from the Eaſt Indies have not yet been opened, we cannot preſent [illegible] ſtate of affairs in that part of the world before the publick; but, by the moſt probable accounts, our ſituation at Madraſs is not ſo deſperate as ſome people have repreſented. By a paſſenger, who is juſt arrived in one of the ſhips, we are informed that the Governour and Council were making great preparations, when he came away, to put the whole town in a ſtate of defence; that our troops were in high ſpirits, notwithſtanding a putrid fever had for ſome time raged among them, and proved very fatal to many; that our people ſeemed under no apprehenſions of a viſit from the French at Pondicherry, which is about 83 miles to the ſouth of Madraſs, they having hitherto, at leaſt in appearance, conducted themſelves in a very peaceable manner; [illegible] that they will be able to ſuſtain a ſiege a long [illegible] the enemy are not able to deprive them of the [illegible] they are obliged to fetch from [illegible] the town, the front of which ſtands towards the [illegible] under ſtrong guns on the rear of it, which prevents the [illegible] from coming to it.

One of the articles of diſagreeable intelligence from fort St. George is ſaid to be [illegible] of the Armenian and Gentoo inhabitants having [illegible] inſurrection in the Black town, which had been with [illegible] quelled by the Governour.

The celebrated [illegible], who has been ſo formidable to the Engliſh troops [illegible], was ſome years ago a ſerjeant of Seapoys in the Eaſt India company's ſervice, and ſhewed at that time the ſtrongeſt [illegible] great courage, and an uncommon capacity.

It is ſaid [illegible] Baronet, ſince the melancholy accounts from India, has been loſing at the rate of 10,000 l. a day by the ſudden fall of [illegible].

Accounts [illegible] received by ſome of the Eaſt India ſhips [illegible] the French have now 6000 regular troops at or near [illegible] of Pondicherry, on the coaſt of Coromandel, about [illegible] from Fort St. George.

The following [illegible] copy of a letter ſent by an honeſt publican to a certain [illegible].

"My Lord,

[illegible] for a member of the Britiſh Senate, [illegible] of more honour than to be ſay [illegible] ſcore of 1 l. 2s. 6d."

[illegible]

[illegible] the ladies in that part [illegible] ſo well ſupplied [illegible] tables that [illegible] Eaſt India kings [illegible]

The new [illegible] lately allotted to the Maids of Honour, as lately [illegible] we now hear are deſigned to hold nothing but [illegible].

JUNE 2. A letter from Leghorn, which arrived by the laſt mail, contains the following extraordinary piece of intelligence: "By an account from the Chevalier de [illegible], who attacked [illegible] forage for the army, and the wounded, [illegible] of the town." [illegible]

JUNE 4. We hear [illegible] to be a great promotion in the marine of France. The [illegible] de Rohan, lately made Chef d'Eſcadre, is to be made a Lieutenant General.

A plan is now under conſideration for making the iſland of Bermuda a free port, in conſequence of ſome petitions laid before the Lords of Trade for the better promotion of trade and commerce.

It is ſaid a large body of regular troops will be embarked for the Eaſt Indies, as ſoon as poſſible.

JUNE 3. A report prevails that the ſlights and ill treatment our Miniſter has lately met with at the Porte from the Turkiſh Miniſtry, and which it is ſuppoſed is owing to the ſecret machinations of the French Ambaſſadour there, will, in all probability, occaſion a rupture between us and that power.

The Cabinet Councils that have been lately held are ſaid to be on affairs of the utmoſt conſequence, both foreign and domeſtick; but that nothing deciſive has, as yet, been determined on either.

The laſt packet from North America brought a letter of thanks from the town of Boſton to Colonel Barre for his conduct in Parliament, and alſo encloſed him a remonſtrance to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the grievances they labour under, and particularly mentioning the conduct of Governour Bernard; alſo the contents of ſix intercepted letters, which diſcovered a project of the moſt dangerous nature. The above remonſtrance, we hear, was preſented yeſterday.

Eight articles of impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the meeting of the Parliament againſt two great men, which it is thought will be followed by many more.

Letters by Friday's French mail mention Lord Bute's being on his journey for England, and that he propoſed to be in town at yeſterday.

We hear that a Gentleman arrived at St. James's from Corſica on Thurſday night, who brought a confirmation of the defeat of a body of French in that iſland by the Corſicans.

JUNE 5. A correſpondent obſerves that Mr. Wilkes in England, Dr. Lucas in Ireland, and Paſcal Paoli in Corſica, are the three greateſt patriots in their reſpective countries that ever appeared as contemporaries in any age or nation.

The accounts arrived by the Flanders mail this day, relating to Corſica, are extremely contradictory. Advices from Cervione, dated the 9th of May, declare that Paoli had attacked the French in the defile of Tenda, totally routed their advanced guard, killed ſeveral hundreds, and taken a great number of priſoners; but letters from Paris ſay that on the 9th of laſt month 4000 Corſicans having paſſed the river Guola, and attacked their army on the left, Count de Vaux ordered that wing to be reenforced with 800 men, under the Marquis d'Eſcoulochre, whereby the Corſicans received ſuch a repulſe from the bayonets of the French that they were obliged to throw themſelves into the river and endeavour to repaſs it by ſwimming, on which occaſion a vaſt number was drowned. A farther account from Bruſſels ſays that letters have been received there confirming the ſucceſs of the French troops, with the addition of the Corſicans having loſt 800 men, with ſeveral officers of rank; and that they had been obliged to abandon ſome of their moſt advantageous poſts, in conſequence of the vigorous efforts of their enemies, who had taken poſſeſſion of the height, and all that part of the iſland adjacent to the river Guolo.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, *May* 12.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Corſica. The French, immediately after having received their reenforcements, marched through the flat country, where they found all the towns and villages abandoned by the inhabitants. This encouraging them to march farther, without taking the neceſſary precautions, they found their whole army, conſiſting of 3000 men, ſuddenly ſurrounded by Paoli and his two brothers, who immediately attacked and totally routed them, killing great numbers upon the ſpot; and the fugitives were afterwards attacked by thoſe who had abandoned their villages, ſo that very few of them eſcaped."

JUNE 6. It is ſaid the petition of the freeholders of Middleſex, with the names annexed, filled no leſs than fifteen ſkins of parchment, which altogether made a roll of an enormous ſize.

When his Majeſty gave the above petition to the Lord in waiting, it unfolded with a great ſpring, and exhibited to view the different handwritings of the complainants, which being diſplayed occaſioned ſome laughter.

Count Chatelet, the French Ambaſſadour, is preparing to return to Paris one day next week, which circumſtance, when put together with Lord Harcourt's ſudden and unexpected return from the Court of Verſailles, occaſions a variety of conjectures.

This day's mails confirm the account of the victory gained over the Turks, as follows: "The Ruſſians had only a few wounded in the engagement, among whom was Major Prince Dalgorouſki. The Ruſſians had hardly marched ſix hours, in order to repaſs the Nieſter, before 5000 Turks, commanded by Abaza, Pacha of Natolia, appeared on an eminence, in order to fall on the baggage of the Ruſſians; but a combat being begun, Major General Prince Proſorowſki attacked them ſo warmly with his light troops that in a few hours they were entirely diſperſed, and fled towards Pruth."

The accounts brought by this day's mail ſtill vary with regard to the late action between the French and the Corſicans, which is related nearly in the ſame manner as before, except that a letter from [illegible] in Corſica adds: "The action continued with great fury almoſt the whole day, but at length the French were obliged to yield, after having loſt a great number of men. The Corſicans made about [illegible] priſoners, but they alſo had a number killed."

This morning ſeveral Gentlemen, agents for the colonies, attended the levee of the Earl of Rochford, on affairs of moment relative to North America.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 26.

"According to our letters from the Eaſt Indies, Pondicherry is reeſtabliſhing with ſurpriſing celerity. It appears certain that the affairs of the Engliſh have changed their face in India. The [illegible], their intrepid enemy, has taken from them, as well by craft as force, ſeveral important poſts on the coaſt of Coromandel, and if he makes a proper uſe of his victory may draw therefrom the greateſt advantages."

JUNE 7. On Monday the Antelope man of war, Commodore Byron, ſailed from Portſmouth for Newfoundland. The Commodore has carried over ſeveral valuable preſents for the Indian chiefs in the neighbourhood of St. John's and in the country of Labrador, to attach them more firmly to the Britiſh intereſt.

They write from the Havannah that on the 15th of February laſt was launched, at that port, a new man of war called the St. Real, pierced for 112 guns; and that they had another nearly finiſhed upon the ſtocks, to carry 92 guns.

It is rumoured that the laſt American deſpatches brought over ſome ſecret intelligence, reſpecting the apparent deſigns of a certain power to diſturb the tranquillity of the Britiſh provinces on that continent.

It is reported that a certain petition gave much offence, and that at a reſpectable meeting it was moved to apprehend ſome of the principal ſubſcribers; the motion was, however, overruled, and the petition given into the hands of a great lawyer, who is to conſider what is beſt to be done with regard to it, and report his opinion at a future meeting. It is generally imagined it will be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

Yeſterday Mr. Charles Say, printer, in Newgate ſtreet, was elected a Common Councilman of the ward of Farringdon Within, in the room of his father, deceaſed.

It is ſaid the diſpute at court on Monday night laſt between two perſonages of very diſtinguiſhed characters did not ariſe from any punctilio about precedency, but from ſome offence which one of them took at the other's treating in a light manner a piece of important intelligence that has been lately received from the continent; and that the diſpute was at laſt happily terminated by the friendly interpoſition of the Earl of H.

The following is a tranſlation of the letter which Prince Gallitzin, commander in chief of the Ruſſian army, wrote to the Empreſs of Ruſſia to notify the victory which he has gained over the Turks.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"I have the honour to inform your Imperial Majeſty, by this letter, wrote in great haſte, of a ſignal victory gained this day over the enemy, through the aſſiſtance of the Moſt High, and the good fortune attending the arms of your Imperial Majeſty. The Turkiſh army, commanded by Karaman Pacha, notwithſtanding his advantageous ſituation under the fortreſs of Chocim, has been attacked, defeated, and diſperſed; part being driven into the town, and the reſt flying off with the utmoſt precipitation. The whole enemy's camp is taken. As for the reſt, I ſhall not fail to ſend your Imperial Majeſty an exact detail of this glorious day.

I am, with the moſt profound reſpect,
Your Imperial Majeſty's
Camp of Chocim, Moſt devoted ſubject,
April 19, 1769, O. S. Prince ALEX. GALLITZIN."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We hear that Mr. Apthorpe's ſcheme of epiſcopiſing America has been improved on, and that the following promotions in the Church will ſoon be declared, viz.

Rev. Mr. G. Whitefield, Archbiſhop of Boſton.
Rev. Mr. Romaine, Biſhop of New Yew York.
Rev. Mr. Weſley, Biſhop of Pennſylvania.
Rev. Mr. Madan, Biſhop of the Carolinas.
Rev. Mr. Shirley, Biſhop of Virginia.
Rev. Charles Weſley, Biſhop of Nova Scotia, &c.

His M------- will then have their livings in his gift, and we hear the following C---t C----l---s will then be provided for.

Dr. D----s to ſucceed Mr. Whitefield.
Dr. D---d Mr. Madan.
Dr. M----m Mr. Romaine.
Dr. S---pe Mr. Weſley.
Dr. B---ce Mr. C. Weſley.

GLOUCESTER, JUNE 5. On Saturday morning a Methodiſt preacher, who had diſturbed the peace of this city, with his enthuſiaſtick cant, was flogged through the ſtreets, by order of the Mayor.

CHARLESTOWN, *July* 31.

ON Friday laſt a Negro man and woman were burnt alive on the Green, near the Workhouſe, being convicted, one of adminiſtering poiſon, and the other of having procured it.

On Sunday laſt his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montagu, with his Lady, ſon, and daughter, and Miſs Wragg, daughter of the Hon. William Wragg, Eſq; embarked on board the ſhip Beaufain, Daniel Curling maſter, and ſailed the ſame evening for London. His Lordſhip was attended to the water ſide by his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, the members of his Majeſty's Council, Major Chiſholm, and many other Gentlemen, and was ſaluted by a diſcharge of the cannon as he paſſed the ſeveral forts. The ſentiments of affection to his Lordſhip, expreſſed in the addreſſes of the Council and Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, may, with truth, be ſaid to be thoſe of the whole province, and juſtly due to his many amiable qualities. By his Excellency's departure the government, for a fourth time, devolves on the Hon. William Bull, Eſq; Lieutenant Governour, whoſe adminiſtration has been ever agreeable to the colony, and approved by his Royal maſter.

BOSTON, *July* 27.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the town of Boſton, *July* 26, 1769.

IT being repreſented by divers perſons, who had received late intelligence from London, that the Miniſtry had acquainted the merchants there that all the acts impoſing duties on goods imported into the colonies for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America ſhould be repealed next ſeſſion of Parliament, and that they had deſired them to write their friends to that purpoſe; and it appearing, by Lord Hillſborough's letter to Governour Bernard, that nothing more is intended than to take off the duties on glaſs, paper, and colours, as being contrary to the principles of commerce;

Voted unanimouſly, that the taking off the duties on thoſe articles will by no means relieve the trade from the difficulties it at preſent labours under, and we apprehend is a meaſure intended only to quiet the manufacturers in Great Britain, and prevent the ſetting up thoſe manufactures in the colonies. Therefore,

1ſt. *Voted*, that we will ſtrictly adhere to the agreement entered into in Auguſt laſt, and ſend no orders for any goods contrary to ſaid agreement, unleſs the revenue acts are repealed, except ſheet copper, German ſteel, powder, wool combs, clothiers ſhears, tin plates, drugs and medicines, die ſtuffs, ſchool books, brimſtone, chalk, alum, copperas, and grindſtones; which articles, we apprehend, may be imported without in any meaſure interfering with the true intent and deſign of ſaid agreement.

2dly. *Voted*, that we will not give any countenance, ſupport, or encouragement, to any maſter of a veſſel who ſhall at any time hereafter, until the revenue acts are repealed, load or take on board the veſſel of which he is maſter, at any port in Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandiſes whatever, except ſuch goods as are allowed to be imported here by the agreement aforeſaid.

3dly. *Voted*, that we will not give any encouragement, nor ſuffer our goods in future to come on board any veſſel or veſſels belonging to Gentlemen in this or any other ſeaport town within the province, unleſs they do give the maſter or maſters of their veſſels direct and poſitive orders, in writing, not to load or take on board their veſſels any goods whatever, except ſuch as are by the above mentioned agreement allowed to be imported.

4thly. We farther agree that ſhould any goods, wares, or merchandiſe (ſave ſuch goods as are above excepted) be conſigned to us for ſale, or ſent to us contrary to order by any veſſel or veſſels whatever, we will not receive ſuch goods, nor pay the freight of them.

5thly. Whereas divers perſons who are now bound for Great Britain, and others who may ſail for thoſe parts the enſuing fall, may apprehend that while they are out of the province they ſhall not be held to the late agreement for non exportation,

Voted, that in caſe any ſuch perſon or perſons ſhould ſhip any goods for this port, until they have advice that the merchants and traders in general in this town have agreed to import, it ſhall be deemed a breach of their agreement, and their names ſhall be publiſhed to the world; and all other perſons reſiding here who ſhall import any kind of goods contrary to the true intent of the ſaid agreement ſhall be treated in like manner.

And it is expected that if any perſon or perſons have, through inattention, ſent conditional orders for goods, that they immediately countermand the ſame.

Voted, that Mr. William Bowes, Mr. Jonathan Amory, Capt. Samuel Partridge, Mr. Samuel Abbott, Mr. Thomas Walley, Mr. Moſes Gill, Mr. William Bant, Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, Mr. Joſhua Gardner, Mr. Thomas Brattle, Mr. Edward Church, and Mr. Samuel Saliſbury, be a committee to procure a ſubſcription of the inhabitants of this town not to purchaſe any goods of ſuch perſons as have or may import any goods from Great Britain contrary to the late agreement of the merchants, and that the names of ſuch importers ſhall be inſerted in the publick prints by ſaid committee.

Voted, that Capt. Partridge, Capt. Daſhwood, Capt. Bradford, Capt. Waldo, and Capt. Matchet, be a committee to inſpect the manifeſts of the cargoes of any veſſels that may arrive from Great Britain between this time and the firſt of January next, and make the moſt ſtrict inquiry whether any perſon or perſons have imported any articles contrary to the agreement aforeſaid, and inſert the names of ſuch importers, if any there ſhall be, in the publick prints, unleſs they will immediately deliver ſaid goods into the hands of the ſtanding committee of the merchants.

Voted, that Arnold Welles, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches. Mr. William Dennie, Mr. William Mollineaux, and Mr. Iſaac Smith, be a committee to prepare a ſtate of the embarraſſments and difficulties the trade labours under by means of the late regulations and revenue acts, and alſo a true repreſentation of the conduct of the commiſſioners and other officers of the cuſtoms, and lay the ſame before the merchants at their next meeting.

JULY 31. Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's 64th regiment went from this town, and embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, of 50 guns, and the Viper ſloop, deſtined for Nova Scotia.

Thurſday ſailed the Romney, on board of which is Commodore Hood, with his family, for Halifax.

Remain in harbour, the Rippon man of war of 60 guns, the Roſe of 28 guns, and ſeveral armed ſchooners.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. Cummins, in a brig from Falmouth, after a paſſage of ſix weeks, by which we have the following advices; and it may afford ſatisfaction to our readers to know that the American petitions were preſented, and graciouſly received by his Majeſty.

During the ſummer the diſputes with the colonies will be weighed with the moſt ſcrupulous attention to the dignity of Britain, and the privileges of the provinces. That the mode of taxation which gives umbrage to the Americans will be removed next ſeſſion of Parliament, without hurting the authority of the legiſlature, or the revenues of the Crown. That on the 6th of June the Supporters of the Bill of Rights adjourned their meetings until the month of October next; and that the celebrated Parſon Horne, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, and ſome of their other leaders, had been bought off by the Miniſtry. That ſome Engliſhmen of diſtinction at Paris had diſcovered that large ſums of money had been remitted to a celebrated patriot in durance, from bankers in that city, by direction of ſome of the principal Nobility of France, on purpoſe to diſturb the operations of the Engliſh government, and to employ at home the thoughts of our Miniſtry, while they are concluding moſt dangerous treaties on the continent. That a reſolution has been formed in Sweden to render the King deſpotick, and that his late abdication was planned for that purpoſe; that France has acceded to this plan, and is to ſupport the execution of it with 25,000 men. Likewiſe it is confidently reported that ſome of the ſeaport towns in the *Low Countries*, oppoſite to Great Britain, were ſoon to be put into the hands of France.

His Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, of Nettleham, in Lincolnſhire, Old England, ſails for London the firſt fair wind. N. B. Nettleham is a poor obſcure little village, about as far from the city of Lincoln as the Baronet's Tum Toot of a country houſe at Jamaica Pond is from Boſton. The people at Nettleham ſubſiſt chiefly by carrying garden ſtuff to Lincoln. Here it may be preſumed the Baronet learned the little he knows of gardening, but that he ſhould ſet himſelf up for an architect and politician is altogether unaccountable.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of diſtinction in London *to his friend in* Boſton, *May* 20.

" My laſt encloſed you the King's ſpeech, by which you will ſee the temper of the Miniſtry at that time. They have ſince induſtriouſly ſpread it about the city that the obnoxious acts will be repealed next ſeſſion, the firſt buſineſs it enters upon, if the people of America remain quiet until then; they have deſired ſeveral merchants to write over to that purpoſe. With regard to my own ſentiments, I cannot adviſe you to lay aſide one meaſure which you have prudently fixed upon; becauſe if there ſhould be diſappointment or delay your people will grow impatient, and it will be difficult to return to your methods of economy after they have been once ſuſpended. You have other difficulties which muſt be removed before the affection between the mother country and her colonies can be reeſtabliſhed. The freeholders of Middleſex are preparing a petition, in which the concerns of America are introduced, and ſome of the grievances pointed at, which will diſcover the ſenſe of that body relative to your affairs. An united and peaceable purſuit of the conduct you have adopted, until you obtain the end you have at heart, is warmly recommended by

Your humble ſervant."

NEWPORT, *July* 31.

LAST Saturday afternoon the ſloop Liberty was floated by a high tide, drifted over to Goat iſland, and is grounded at the North End, very near where the pirates were buried. What this prognoſticates we leave to the determination of aſtrologers!

Yeſterday ſe'nnight ſailed from Boſton, for this place, the Senegal ſloop of war; and, we hear, a company of ſoldiers is coming by land.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 7.

WE can aſſure the publick, from good authority, that Sir William Johnſon is gone into the Senecas country, where he has called together the chiefs of ſeveral Indian nations, in order not only to inquire into the cauſe of the late alarms and reports we have had from Detroit, &c. of an intended Indian war, but alſo to endeavour to fruſtrate any ſuch deſign, and remove any evil impreſſions thoſe people may have received from the unwearied malicious attempts of the French emiſſaries from the Miſſiſippi.

Extract of a letter from Albany, *July* 18.

" I ſuppoſe ere this comes to hand you had advice that Sir William Johnſon was ſet out for the Indian country. By the laſt accounts he was got as far as the Seneca nation, after viſiting many other nations, ſeveral of whom he found, owing to a bad crop of corn laſt year, in a ſtarving condition, many of their women and children not having a morſel to put in thier mouths. Sir William, who has a heart full of compaſſion to relieve the diſtreſſed, ſcarce left himſelf neceſſaries to bring him back to the white inhabitants, ſharing his proviſions with the indigent. He has taken uncommon trouble in this tour among the Indians, to unite and make them our friends; and, from the attachment they have to him, I am in hopes he will ſettle every thing upon a good footing."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London *to his friend in* New York, *June* 7.

" You will hear many reports and promiſes of a repeal taking place next ſeſſion, but do not give too much credit to men who would, if they durſt, enſlave both you and the people of England. Though I am young, I have learnt to diſtruſt the ſerious vows of a Miniſter. I ſhould tremble to hear that you entertained a moſt diſtant thought of relaxing in your firmneſs and economy in conſequence of any leſs being done than a total repeal of the revenue acts, an extirpation of all the revenue officers, and, in ſhort, a redreſs of every grievance and a ſecurity againſt any future invaſion. Let thoſe principles ſtand impreſſed upon every man. May you not have the liberty you aſk unleſs you ſeize this favourable moment, and ſecure it. Your conduct as yet has been noble and ſpirited; depend upon it you have thereby wrought out your own ſalvation. The union of all America, which has at laſt taken place, has extinguiſhed every ſpark of hope which your enemies had entertained of reducing you to immediate revenue taxation; but, unleſs you take purdent meaſures, your trade will in future be ſaddled moſt grievouſly."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 3.

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 3.

" PHILADELPHIA ſhines here at preſent. Mr. Weſt has juſt finiſhed a large picture for the King (the ſubject is the return of Regulus) which is vaſtly admired. And Mr. Coombe is in great vogue as a preacher; for inſtance, he is now preengaged to preach no leſs than ſix charity ſermons for ſo many different pariſhes."

Yeſterday the merchants and traders of this city met at the coffeehouſe, to reconſider that part of their agreement relating to goods ſent from Great Britain on conſignment to be ſold here, and to determine what ſhould be done with them, whether they were to be ſtored as other goods or to be ſent back; and farther, to conſider what was to be done with goods ordered after the agreement, when it was

Unanimouſly reſolved, that the committee ſhall not be at liberty to receive and ſtore any goods conſigned after the agreement of the merchants and traders here not to import was known in Great Britain, nor ſuch as were ordered after the 6th of February laſt.

Unanimouſly reſolved, that if any perſon ſhall receive goods conſigned from Great Britain, and ſhipped after the agreement of the merchants and traders here not to import was generally known there, or who ſhall aſſiſt in landing, ſtoring, or ſelling them, and every perſon who has ordered, or ſhall order goods from Great Britain, after the 6th of February, unleſs with a condition not to ſhip them until the late revenue acts againſt America are repealed, ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America, and the printers ſhall be juſtified in publiſhing his name.

Gleanings from the Papers which came by Captain NECKS.

LONDON, *May* 1.

WE hear the Government has purchaſed the great houſe in Lincoln's Inn fields belonging to his late Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, for the reſidence of the Lords Chancellors of England.

The manner of a certain Gentleman's death, we hear, was as follows: Unable to ſupport his pride and vanity, as uſual, he reſolved to deſtroy himſelf. He diſcharged a piſtol with two balls, which proved ineffectual. He then attempted to cut his throat, but miſſed his windpipe. Afterwards he thruſt himſelf through with his ſword in five different places. All which he ſurvived for ſeven days, when he expired in great agonies.

The ſmall talk, or chit chat, of all polite tables at the weſt end of the town, turns upon a *ſecond* divorce of a certain Lady from her preſent huſband.

The very elegant and ſuperb ſedan chair in which the Hon. Lady Harriet Wynn, the new bride of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. went to Court laſt Thurſday, we hear coſt 400 l.

Laſt Monday a dog belonging to Lord Robert Manners was ſeized with madneſs at his ſeat at Ealing, and bit his other dogs, geeſe, poultry, and hogs, after which he bit his ſteward. The dog was at laſt killed, as were alſo all the animals which he had infected.

Inventions of a ſimilar nature to that of Mr. Moore's have been frequently offered to the publick, in different parts of Europe. In Sweden, about ten years ago, a perſon there propoſed to diſcover to the Court, for a certain premium, a method of making ſhips go as faſt in a calm as before a briſk gale. The man's pretenſions were liſtened to, and it being imagined that ſuch an invention, if a practicable affair, would be of the greateſt utility in the time of war, either in chaſing an enemy's veſſel or in avoiding them when of ſuperiour force, the man's terms were to be accordingly agreed to, provided he could prove what he had aſſerted, which he, conſcious of ſucceſs, readily conſented to. A ſmall veſſel was prepared, and publick notice was given of the day appointed for trial. A vaſt concourſe of people, as may eaſily be ſuppoſed, aſſembled to be preſent at this project. Two ſailors were put into the veſſel, to the ſtern of which the man had previouſly properly faſtened a very large water rocket. Every thing being ready, and the attention of the ſpectators vaſtly excited, the man touched the rocket with a lighted match, which he had no ſooner done than away the veſſel ſet off like lightning, and continued a direct courſe with ſuch amazing ſwiftneſs until the rocket had ſpent itſelf. The velocity was ſo very great that the people in the veſſel fell ſenſeleſs on the deck, and it was with great difficulty they were afterwards recovered. The court and ſpectators were fully ſatisfied that the man had found out a method of making a veſſel go in a calm, as he had aſſerted, but the number of difficulties attending the application of the power, ſuch as the danger of ſetting fire to the rigging, and the uncertainty of not attaining or overſhooting a wiſhed for point, occaſioned this extraordinary diſcovery to be laid aſide.

Yeſterday died in the fields behind the Foundling hoſpital a poor woman, who had travelled on foot from York, and abſolutely expired for want of bread.

The Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnabrug are, we are informed, to make a little tour this ſummer to the extent of 50 or 60 miles round the metropolis, for a purpoſe that cannot fail to endear them to the hearts of the populace.

May 8. Baron Dimſdale, the Engliſh phyſician, who went to Peterſburg a few months ago to inoculate the Czarina and the Grand Duke her ſon, is arrived in England, after receiving the higheſt honours and compliments from that Court and all the Nobility of Ruſſia, and alſo the compliments of ſeveral Courts on his way home.

A letter from Amſterdam, dated May 2d, ſays: " Three of our Davis's ſtrait ſhips, and one from Hamburg, are put back in a ſhattered condition, having met with very tempeſtuous weather to the northward of Shetland. They give a ſhocking account of the fleet which they parted from, as many cut away their maſts to eaſe their ſhips. We are apprehenſive that few of the ſhips will reach the fiſhery until the ſeaſon is nearly over. The commander thinks thoſe ſhips that loſt their maſts will endeavour to get ſhelter in ſome ports of Norway."

A certain Duke, whoſe eſtate is in the wane, aſking the Earl of C——'s advice what he ſhould breed his youngeſt ſon to, was anſwered by the witty Peer, Why, by all means make him your ſteward, as it is the only way to keep the eſtate in the family.

A word blundering correſpondent informs us that the Parliament will not be *diſſolute* this ſummer, but that it will be *berouged* from time to time.

On Tueſday laſt the famous bruiſing match between the noted Darch, the dyer, and Parſit Maggs, was fought at Cannard's Grove, near Shepton Mallet, in Somerſetſhire. The battle laſted eleven minutes, when victory declared for Darch. Very conſiderable bets were depending, but the odds were in favour of the victor.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. GEORGE *Lord* LYTTLETON *to* JAMES BOSWELL, *Eſq*;

SIR, *London, February* 21, 1768.

" I think myſelf greatly obliged to you, and deſire you to accept my moſt grateful thanks for the valuable preſent you have done me the honour to make me of your account of Corſica, which has given me the pleaſure of being more perfectly acquainted with the greateſt character of this age. I had gained ſome knowledge of it before I ſaw your book, from the letters of another Engliſh Gentleman on that ſubject; but you have added many curious and intereſting particulars, which I have read with much delight and admiration. If I were a few years younger, I would go in pilgrimage to Corſica (as you have done) to viſit this living image of ancient virtue, and to venerate, in the mind of Paſcal Paoli, the ſpirit of Timoleon and Epaminondas: But I muſt now be content with ſeeing him in your deſcription, the vivacity of which ſhows that your heart is inflamed with the ſame generous paſſion which glows ſo brightly in his wiſh, with you, that our government had ſhewn more reſpect for Corſican liberty; and I think it diſgraces our nation that we do not live in good friendſhip with a brave people, engaged in the nobleſt of all conteſts, a conteſt againſt tyranny, and who have never given us any cauſe of complaint. Beſides ſympathy of ſentiment, which is a natural bond of union, we ought, in policy, to ſhow as much regard for them as the Genoeſe, their oppreſſors, have ſhewn for the French in our late war with that nation. Believe me, with ſincere regard, and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and obliged humble ſervant,

LYTTLETON."

It is reported that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will be appointed Receiver General of the land tax.

The following bon mot may be depended on. A few days ſince a Noble Lord, happening to go into a houſe where a much talked of petition was appointed to lie for ſigning, was accoſted by a popular Divine, who told his Lordſhip " he hoped to have the honour of his name to it." The Nobleman ſaid he ſhould firſt read it, as he never ſigned any thing without knowing its contents. When he had peruſed it, after ſome pauſe he told the Reverend patriot that he had one objection to it. He was immediately aſſured that it ſhould be altered, on its being pointed out; upon which his Lordſhip ſaid it was this: That he obſerved it was wrote on *parchment*, but that if it had been wrote upon *paper* the great personage to whom it was to be presented would have known what to have done with it.

The value of land in Scotland it seems is risen by improvements much more in proportion than the land in England; the Earl of Eglington, according to our information, being to let none of his extensive grounds under 20 s. per acre.

We hear the new edifice in Stratford, intended to be called Shakeſpeare's hall, will be decorated in the moſt elegant manner before the jubilee in September next, and that the corporation have prevailed on Mr. Garrick to ſit for his picture, which they will put up at one end of the large room, and that Mr. Garrick will preſent the town with a picture of Shakeſpeare for the other end. Great preparations are making for the oratorio in the church, the dedication of the room to the immortal memory of Shakeſpeare, in which Mr. Garrick himſelf will appear, and for the grand fireworks upon the river.

Laſt week ſeveral of the Royal Family were at the exhibition near Cumberland Houſe, to ſee the picture of the great General of the Corſicans, Paſcal Paoli. A foreign Gentleman who had often ſeen him was much delighted with ſo ſtriking a likeneſs.

May 17. Yeſterday was married the Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton to Miſs Hougham, of Broad ſtreet.

The Earl of Winchelſea has been given over by his phyſicians. The diſeaſe under which his Lordſhip labours is the dropſy, and it is now arrived, they ſay, at its ultimate ſtage. His Lordſhip, it is foretold, after having bequeathed to each of his eight daughters the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, has deviſed the reſidue of his real and perſonal eſtate to his nephew the Hon. Mr. Finch, who is alſo nephew, and not very improbably will be heir to the great and princely poſſeſſion of his uncle the Earl of Pomfret.

An eminent banker, not far from the ſunſhine of Court, has ſolicited to be created a Baronet, but has been refuſed. The thought is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from one of the ſame profeſſion, who once lived near York Buildings, being knighted a few weeks ſince on going up with a late addreſs. And ſo great is the preſent thirſt after title that we are alſo well aſſured an eminent ſtatuary has made great intereſt to be created an Iriſh peer.

The new cut which joins the river Lee to the Thames, at Limehouſe, is *finiſhed* as far as Mr. Dingley's ſaw mill, ſo that it is imagined by the month of July barges will paſs through that channel.

The number of watermen on the river Thames amounts in the whole to upwards of 16,000, out of whom, we are preciſely aſcertained, there are 700 who are freeholders in the four counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Surry, and Kent, the majority of which reſide in and about Wapping.

Monday noon an ox over drove toſſed ſeveral people in Cheapſide, and about the Royal Exchange, &c. from whence he proceeded to Whitechapel, where he gored a horſe (on which a butcher's boy was riding with a tray of meat) ſo terribly, that the creature died on the ſpot; he was above three hours in and about the Change, running againſt every thing that ſtood in his way, to the great terrour of the inhabitants.

On *Sunday* a *Miſs in her teens* made an *elopement* from her *kind papa*, and took up her reſidence with a *ſuſpicious huſband*, who imagines he was a *London cuckold* within *three hours after marriage*.

The monument of white marble has been erected at Berlin, by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, to the memory of the late Field Marſhal Schwerin, who was ſlain at the battle of Prague in 1757, when he charged the enemy at the head of his regiment with the colours in his hand.

They write from Oſtend that on the 29th of laſt month a large ſhip, commanded by Capt. Weyſſens, ſailed from that port for the [illegible] with a load of fiſh, but the wind being contrary ſhe endeavoured to regain the harbour, when a violent gale drove her aſhore; ſeveral people immediately went to the aſſiſtance of the diſtreſſed, and ſaved the crew. What is remarkable, a boy belonging to Capt. Deel, whoſe ſhip lay in the harbour, [illegible] going to bring off ſome of the ſhipwrecked crew, and [illegible] were ſuppoſed to be drowned; but being ſome time [illegible] upon the ſtrand, without any ſigns of life, a ſurgeon who was preſent tried ſeveral methods to recover them, which at length happily ſucceeded, and the men are all in perfect health.

We hear that the Emperour of Germany has made an elegant preſent to Mr. Hamilton, the Britiſh Envoy at Naples, in conſequence of the [illegible] that Gentleman gave his Imperial Majeſty when he accompanied him to viſit mount Veſuvius.

The following advertiſement appeared in the Dublin Journal the 5th inſtant: "Hopeful, full brother to Strongbow, but a much larger and finer horſe, covers mares at Birr at two guineas and half a crown. At the ſame place John Wilkes, a well bred [illegible], at half a guinea and a ſhilling."

The ornaments on the box of very nice workmanſhip made from a mulberry tree, planted by Shakeſpeare himſelf, which encloſed the freedom of Stratford upon Avon, lately preſented to Mr. Garrick, are, on the front Fame holding the buſt of Shakeſpeare, and the three Graces crowning him with laurel, properly diſtinguiſhed; on the ſides [illegible] figures, repreſenting Tragedy and Comedy; on the back part Mr. Garrick, in the character of Lear, in the ſtorm ſcene; and the top and corners were ornamented with devices of Shakeſpeare's works, all curiouſly carved, and highly finiſhed by an eminent carver in Birmingham.

On Monday one Jacob Ellis, a waterman, known by the name of Young Van Tromp, drank a pint and a half of Geneva in leſs than an hour, at Wandſworth, for a wager of two ſhillings; he was put into a boat to be brought home, but died before they got him aſhore at Lambeth.

May 20. A challenge was ſent, a few days ſince, by a Gentleman at Bath, from Mr. D. to Mr. B. When the former and his friend, who was the bearer of it, came to the ground, inſtead of meeting with their antagoniſt, they were ſurrounded by a party of conſtables, and carried before a magiſtrate, who on refuſing their bail immediately committed them to the county priſon.

The motive of the equipment of a powerful fleet, and the augmentation of the land forces by Denmark, is not, as has been artfully repreſented by the tools of France, to join the Swedes againſt Ruſſia, but to prevent their diſturbing the peace of that part of Europe, by attacking Ruſſia, at the inſtigation of the French, and to prevent ſuch innovations in the form of government as may render it more eaſy for the French Court to influence the meaſures of the Swediſh Adminiſtration.

We have authentick accounts that a remonſtrance has been delivered from the Court of Denmark to that of Sweden, importing their intention to act in the moſt vigorous manner in ſupport of this deſign; and a Daniſh ſquadron is now riding in the road of Copenhagen, ready to weigh anchor at the ſhorteſt warning, to intercept the tranſportation of troops acroſs the gulf of Bothnia into Finland, through which province they muſt paſs, in order to make any deſcent upon Livonia, the place alone where Sweden can make any attack upon Ruſſia. But it is believed theſe ſpirited and timely meaſures of the Daniſh Court, to prevent the French from lighting up a flame in the corner of the north, with a view of facilitating the ſucceſs of the Turks againſt Ruſſia, and ſupport the Roman Catholick intereſt in Poland, will put an entire check to that ſcheme, ſo injurious to liberty, the Proteſtant cauſe, and even Chriſtianity itſelf.

The King of Denmark has lately publiſhed an ordinance, regarding the ſharing the eſtates and effects of peaſants among their children, which gives univerſal ſatisfaction, whereby it is commanded that the oldeſt child, ſon or daughter, ſhall, upon the deceaſe of their parents, be entitled to one moiety, or half part, and no more, of their effects and poſſeſſions, and the other moiety is to be divided equally among the reſt of the children, whether male or female; and if there be but two children, then the eſtate and effects of the deceaſed to be equally ſhared.

By letters from Vienna it is aſſured that the Lady of the Imperial Miniſter at Conſtantinople was very ſeverely treated by the populace in the late diſturbance in that city, ſome of the rioters having dragged her down into the court yard, and made preparations to ſtrangle her, when a party of Janizaries, who were diſpatched by an Aga in the neighbourhood, happily came and preſerved her. Upon complaint being made of this outrage by her huſband, the Baron de Brognard, to the Grand Viziar, that Miniſter expreſſed great ſorrow for the inſult that had been offered, and begged the Baron would look upon it as an act proceeding from the blind fury of the infatuated multitude, and aſſured him he ſhould have all the reparation it was poſſible to procure. A few hours after the Viziar ſent the Imperial Miniſter a rich preſent of jewels for his Lady, and a bag, which was found to contain the heads of the three principal rioters.

May 25. No material changes, we are now aſſured, will take place in any branch of Adminiſtration for ſome time, as the late complaints of the publick, inſtead of dividing its members (which it was thought muſt unavoidably have been the caſe) have eſtabliſhed them on a more permanent baſis than probably they would otherwiſe be.

His Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour received advice on Monday by expreſs that the Czarina's army had taken Choczim from the Turks. This is a large town on the frontiers of Poland, well fortified, and conſidered as the ſtrongeſt place belonging to the Porte in that part. The ſame advices ſay that the Ruſſians, after leaving a ſufficient garriſon in the place, immediately marched towards Oczacow, a fortified town upon the banks of the Neiſter, where it falls into the Black ſea, in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, but of leſs note than the former, and that if they ſhould gain the fortreſs their march would then be directed to Conſtantinople.

We are informed that there is not the leaſt uneaſineſs or jealouſy between Great Britain and Pruſſia, but that the greateſt harmony ſubſiſts not only between this nation and Pruſſia, but with Ruſſia alſo; and that, to prevent the Swedes from interrupting Ruſſia, Pruſſia will cooperate by land with our fleet, if the Swedes ſhould be *over perſuaded* by France to make a diverſion in favour of the Turks.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 24.

LATELY died, in Albemarle, the Reverend Mr. JAMES MAURY, Rector of Fredericksville, in that county. There are who think the drawing of characters of the dead, at beſt, but unmeaning and fruitleſs. This is no plea to defend the cuſtom, which yet, beſides the ſanction of long antiquity, has many important uſes: A good character, *being dead, yet ſpeaketh*. Let it not therefore be thought impertinent to tell the publick that the Gentleman here ſpoken of was born in Virginia, and brought up at William and Mary college, and was an honour both to his country and the place of his education; for were it not that the merits of the heart are, beyond all queſtion, to be valued infinitely above thoſe of the head, it might have been hard to ſay whether he was more to be admired as a learned man or reverenced as a good man. Abroad, and in the world at large, he was every where eſteemed and careſſed as a man of genius and letters; and in his pariſh he was not leſs generally reſpected and beloved, as a diligent, able, faithful, and examplary paſtor. Let not this be ſaid in vain: Attend to it, ye his brethren of the Clergy, and, taught by his example, be perſuaded that with but little certainty of ſucceſs ye will ſolicit the notice, the eſteem, and the affection of your pariſhioners, and others, unleſs, like him, ye firſt learn to deſerve them.

We hear there is ſome reaſon to believe that the ingenious Mr. FERGUSON, ſo famous for his works in aſtronomy and the mathematicks, may be prevailed on to accept the Profeſſorſhip of thoſe ſciences in our College.

The Prince William, Orr, from Glaſgow, is arrived in York river; and the ——, M'Kinney, from Hull, in James river.

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 22, 1769.

AS great inconveniencies have ariſen from Gentlemen making their application to the Biſhop of *London's* Commiſſary to be recommended as candidates for holy orders, ſo very late as ſometimes to be within a few days of the ſhip's failing wherein they had engaged their paſſage, when it has been neceſſary either to admit irregularities, or put them to a trouble and expenſe which might have been avoided, I thought it not improper to make this publick requeſt that thoſe who may have ſuch intentions hereafter, eſpecially if they ſhould want any information of what are the requiſites upon this occaſion, would acquaint me with the ſame as early as poſſible. I will not fail to anſwer ſuch letters by the firſt opportunity; and I hope that this method, which appears to be regular, being properly obſerved, will ſave thoſe Gentlemen much trouble, as well as

Their very humble ſervant,
The COMMISSARY.

A PERSON, who has a few Negroes unemployed at preſent, is deſirous of joining them with any other perſon's Negroes in any work that is ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; or he would be glad to rent a ſmall plantation, either with or without Negroes on it, at a convenient diſtance from *Williamſburg* or *Norfolk*, where there might be a probability of reaping from a market the fruits of induſtry.

The above perſon has a neat and light POST CHARIOT to diſpoſe of, with a box to put on or take off as occaſion may require, and harneſs for four horſes. It will be ſold cheap for prompt payment, or exchanged for good riding horſes. In either of the above caſes apply to Mr. *Samuel Farmer*, merchant in *Norfolk*, or to the Printers hereof. Tf

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NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 22, 1769.

THE ſubſcribers imported in the ſhip *Prince of Wales, James Chalmers* maſter, three bales of canvas, marked IB, with a crow's foot between the letters, No. 1, 2, 3, and one box, No. 4, marked IB. As the goods are not come to hand, and the ſhip failed for *Great Britain*, we would be much obliged to any Gentleman who can give us information of them. We underſtand the ſhip was conſigned to Mr. *George Crawfurd*, or Mr. *Briſbane*.

WILLIAM & JOHN BROWN.

To be SOLD *on* Wedneſday *the* 13*th of* September, *before* Mr. Mitchell's *door in* York *town, for ready money,*

UPWARDS of 30 valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, with ſome HORSES & MULES, to ſatisfy ſeveral executions.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, S. S.

STrayed from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *April* 1768, a likely bay horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, was ronched and bobbed, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with a heart. He was taken up in *Henrico* county by one *James Allen* ſome time in *January* laſt, but ſtrayed again from him, and may probably be gone farther up the country. Whoever brings him to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 20 s. reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN BLAIR.

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named BRAZIL, a *Spaniard*, though he ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, about 32 years old, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, is pretty black, and I think has a ſcar on the back of his left hand. He is a very good ſeaman, and for ſeveral years has been ſkipper of one of my flats, where he always behaved well, and has ſlipped off now without ever being ſuſpected of any ſuch deſign. I imagine his intention is to get to his own country, therefore I forewarn all maſters of veſſels, and others, from carrying him off. He has carried with him only part of his clothes, with which he was well provided, and which were ſuch as ſailors uſually wear. I will give a reward of 8 l. if taken up in this colony and brought to me, and if taken up in any other colony, and brought to me, I will give 20 l. reward.

ROBERT DONALD.

CABIN POINT, *Auguſt* 18, 1769.

THERE is now in the publick warehouſe at *Low Point* three bales and one corded box, marked IB, No. 1 to 4, which were imported this ſummer in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *James Chalmers*. The owner may have them, on paying charges.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

SOME time laſt *June* I was induced to give you an advertiſement to be publiſhed in your paper, concerning two bonds of mine granted to and in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Black*, merchant in *Prince George*, which at that time I thought was fully diſcharged. As this happened when Mr. *Black* was on a journey to the Northward, on his return he directly waited on me, was very uneaſy at my publication, inſiſted immediately on a ſettlement, and propoſed I ſhould chooſe any two merchants for that purpoſe. Mr. *Black*'s requeſt being ſo very reaſonable I could not but come into it, and accordingly Meſſ. *John Baird* and *Charles Duncan*, merchants in *Blandford*, were named, who accordingly met; and though I had paſſed my bonds to Mr. *Black*, on a former ſettlement made in *May* 1764, for the balance which then appeared due, yet he ſo far indulged me as to go into our accounts from *January* 1760 to the beginning of our dealings, when the Gentlemen arbitrators found, on the whole, a balance ſtill due from me to Mr. *Black*, on my two ſeveral bonds, of 460 l. 11 s. 9 d. halfpeny, which, after allowing credit, at the deſire of Mr. *Roger Atkinſon*, reduced that ſum to 337 l. 11 s. 2 d. halfpeny, agreeable to thoſe Gentlemens award, which you have herewith. In juſtice to Mr. *Black*'s character, I think myſelf obliged to this method, not only for his ſatisfaction, but alſo that of the publick, and deſire you may inſert the ſame accordingly.

Blandford, July 30, 1769. JOHN BUTLER.

WE the ſubſcribers, indifferently choſen by Captain *John Butler* and *William Black* to ſettle all accounts ſubſiſting between them, have, according to appointment, met; and having gone into a thorough ſettlement from the very beginning of their dealings to the 24th inſtant, as well upon accounts as bonds, after allowing the ſaid *John Butler* all juſt credits and demands, find a balance in favour of the ſaid *William Black*, yet due, on two ſeveral bonds, to the amount of 337 l. 11 s. 2 d. halfpeny.

GIVEN under our hands, in *Blandford*, this 27th of *July*, 1769.

JOHN BAIRD.
CHARLES DUNCAN.

SINCE my laſt advertiſement twenty more ſlaves have fallen into my hands, ſo that ſixty SLAVES will be ſold at *Albemarle* courthouſe the ſecond *Thurſday* in *September* next, thirty four for ready caſh, or ſubſtantial merchants notes, payable at the next General Court, and twenty ſix on credit, by

JOHN HAWKINS.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *for* Glaſgow,

The brigantine FANNY,
Now lying at NORFOLK,
Burthen about 280 or 300 hogſheads.

SHE is a very ſtrong and well found veſſel. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have for ſale a quantity of *Barbadoes*, *Grenada*, and *Jamaica* RUM, muſcovado SUGAR, MOLOSSES, COFFEE, and good barrel PORK.

JOHN & THOMAS GILCHRIST.

To be SOLD *for ready money, by virtue of a deed of truſt from* Peter Irby *to the ſubſcriber, at* Halifax *courthouſe*
the 19*th of* October *next*, b

A TRACT of
LAND i
containing 800 ac
are all neceſſary houſes for cropping, good apple and peach orchards, and many other improvements. A conveyance will be made to the purchaſer, on the day of ſale, by

PETER JOHNSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about four weeks ago, a Negro boy named DAVY, about 19 years old, tall and ſlim, and had on a green coat. Whoever brings him to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

THOMAS E

SURRY, A

COMMITTED to the jail c
a Negro fellow, who ſays his name is
he is the property of one *Seymour Walton*, who
above *Cumberland* courthouſe. He appears to be upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and is of a yellow complexion. The owner may have him, on paying charges.

Tf DRURY WARREN, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bay roan mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, a natural pacer, and branded on the near buttock . . . poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

EDWARD DAVIS.

POETS CORNER.

A NEW SONG.

YE fair, poſſeſs'd of every charm,
To captivate the will,
Whoſe ſmiles can rage itſelf diſarm,
Whoſe frowns at once can kill:

Say, will ye deign the verſe to hear,
Where flattery bears no part,
An honeſt verſe that flows ſincere,
And candid from the heart?

Great is your power, and greater yet,
Mankind it might engage,
If, as ye all can make a net,
Ye all would make a cage.

Each nymph a thouſand hearts might take,
For who's to beauty blind?
But to what end a priſoner make,
Unleſs you've ſtrength to bind?

Attend the counſel often told,
Too often told in vain,
Learn that beſt art, the art to hold,
And lock the lover's chain.

Gameſters to little purpoſe win,
Who loſe again as faſt;
Though beauty may the charm begin,
'Tis ſweetneſs makes it laſt.

* * *

In the PRESS,
And ſpeedily will be PUBLISHED,
THE

Virginia Almanack,

For the year of our LORD GOD

1770.

CONTAINING (*beſides what is uſual*)

A GREAT variety of ENTERTAINMENT, alſo a method to diſtil an excellent ſpirit from PERSIMONS, an account of a pleaſant, wholeſome, and uſeful OIL, made from the ſeeds of the common large SUNFLOWER, and a certain method, from repeated experiments, to deſtroy WILD GARLICK, a weed ſo pernicious to grain, and with which the country is in many places infeſted.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a bay horſe, about 8 or 9 years old, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has ſome white hairs in his forehead, a few ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock ⁚ and on the off buttock 3; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

t HUMPHREY TRAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Iſle of Wight*, a red and white pied bull, about 3 years old, marked with a crop and half penny in the right ear, and a crop in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

t JAMES DERING.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, on Monday the 28th of* Auguſt *next, at Brunſwick courthouſe,*

Sundry NEGROES,

among which are two very fine houſe wenches, and their children; the wenches can waſh and iron, cook, ſpin, ſew, *&c.* There will alſo be found HORSES for ſale, among which are two very fine whole blooded ſtallions, a very fine CHIMING CLOCK, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *November* next, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

2t WILLIAM EVANS.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any port of* EUROPE,

THE ſhip FRIENDS, *Archibald M'Millan* maſter, burthen about four hundred hogſheads.——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at NORFOLK.

NEIL JAMIESON.

☞ A ſmall quantity of large CHAMBER COAL for ſale on board ſaid ſhip.

BEDFORD, JULY 27, 1769.

WHEREAS *George Smith*, late of this county, did ſome time in *January* laſt ſell me his tract of land in ſaid county whereon he lived, for which I gave him my bonds, and have been obliged to pay them by ſuit in this court; and as the ſaid *Smith* has abſconded, without making me a title to the ſaid tract of land, this is to inform all thoſe whom it may concern, and to forewarn them, from taking any conveyance of the ſaid land, as I intend bringing a ſuit in chancery to get a title to the ſame, if it cannot be done otherwiſe.

t ROBERT HUGHES.

THE SLOOP INDUSTRY, burthen about 1500 buſhels, and the SCHOONER MULBERRY, about 2000, now lying at *York*, will take freights for any of the *Weſt India* iſlands, or any part of the Northward. Any perſon inclinable to freight them may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in *York* town. If any perſon ſhould be inclinable to purchaſe either of the veſſels, I will give them ſix months credit.

6t JOHN THOMPSON.

In the Reward, *Capt.* Necks, *from* London,
ANDERSON, & Co.
Have juſt imported a LARGE *and* COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT *of*

Drugs & Medicines,

the chief of which being purchaſed at the very beſt hand, will enable them to ſell on moſt reaſonable terms, particularly for caſh; and they hope for the continuance of the favours of their friends.

AMONG a variety of other articles are the following, *viz.* Cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, do. candied, white and brown ſugarcandy, barley ſugar, figs, almonds, jar raiſins, candied eringo root, orange chips, capers, olives, anchovies, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordials, Jeſuits drops, Turlington's and Fryer's balſams, Squire's, Daffy's, and Stoughton's elixirs, eau de luce, Hill's elixir bardana, do. eſſence of waterdock, Bateman's drops, balſam of honey, Anderſon's, Lockyer's, and Hooper's pills, gold and ſilver leaf, Dutch metal, ivory and pewter ſyringes, hungary, lavender, honey, and orange flower waters, beſt and common lancets with caſes, Britiſh oil, Greenough's tincture for the gums, do. for the toothach, Blackrie's lixivium for the gravel and ſtone, genuine court plaiſter, ſmelling bottles, beſt ſallad oil, ſaltpetre, pepper, white ginger, *&c. &c &c.*

All perſons who pleaſe to favour us with their commands may depend that they will be duly attended to, and executed with the greateſt deſpatch, by

Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 17, 1769.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Surgeon and Man Midwife.

To be LET *on* FREIGHT,

A SLOOP, ready fitted for the ſea, that will carry 3000 buſhels of grain.

YORK, *Auguſt* 17, 1769.
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

PITTSYLVANIA, JULY 29, 1769.

WITH great aſtoniſhment I obſerved an advertiſement of *Thomas Underwood's* in Mr. *Rind's* paper of the 20th of this month, who apologizes for appearing in print, but ſays his ſole motive for ſo doing is to exculpate himſelf from the charge I have accuſed him with in *Purdie* and *Dixon's* paper ſome time in laſt *May*. Perhaps the atteſtation of *George Clough* may induce ſome perſons to believe I made a contract with *Underwood* which I did not perform. I agree, as I did in my laſt advertiſement, that I offered a Negro boy for ſale to *Thomas Underwood*, but that I ever confirmed a ſale of him I do poſitively deny. Was the contract as Mr. *Clough* has atteſted, he would be benefited twenty odd pounds by it; therefore I think if that man had any regard for his reputation, being party intereſted, he would not have had the impudence to endeavour to put falſe gloſſes on my tranſaction in this affair. I can, upon my honour, ſay that *Clough* has advanced in his atteſtation nothing but falſehood. Mr. *Nathaniel Weſt Dandridge* ſays in his atteſtation that I told him I intended to ſell the boy at a cockfight a few days after I came there to diſcharge a debt I owed *Underwood*, and another I owed *Clough*. I agree I intended to diſcharge thoſe debts by money ariſing from the ſale of that boy, and I agree I offered the boy to *Underwood* for 63 l. and that *Underwood* promiſed to buy him at that price, if I brought him to *Hanover* court next, which I intended to have done, had I not been diſappointed, by many accidents too tedious now to mention; but that I ever made a poſitive bargain for the boy, or that I ever transferred my property in him, I deny, and publickly declare thoſe who ſaid I did are void of truth, and are not to be confided in. Let *Thomas Underwood* produce any conveyance from under my hand for the boy, or any directions given by me to pay *George Clough* any money, and then he may advertiſe; but until then I ſhall expect every rational being will believe he is one of a vile diſpoſition. I have ordered ſuit in the General Court againſt *Underwood*, and will likewiſe do the ſame againſt *George Clough*.

2t JOHN AYLETT.

N. B. Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon* is deſired to advertiſe a copy of *Underwood's* letters and accounts I ſent him, or to advertiſe in what manner he contradicts himſelf in his letters and accounts, and if he does not think he is to blame; I likewiſe deſire Mr. *Richard Buckner*, ſen. to declare what he knows concerning my ſending the ſlave to his ſons.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Eſſex*, a Mulatto fellow (who ſome time ago belonged to Mr. *Thomas Barnes*) named JOE, of the middle ſize, well proportioned, combs his hair remarkably neat, has been always kept as a waitingman, is very ſmart in his anſwers, and underſtands houſe buſineſs, as well as the management of horſes. He is a good ſhoemaker, and can do many other things, can read and write tolerably well, and probably may have a forged paſs, or diſcharge, as he had one wrote by me to paſs until the 31ſt of *July*. He has a variety of clothes, but thoſe moſt commonly uſed by him are a blue Newmarket coat, a brown fuſtian do. leather breeches, an old green ſhag jacket, a coarſe leaden coloured cloth coat and veſt, with white metal buttons, a laced hat, and another bound with black ferret, ſeveral white ſhirts, ſtockings, *&c.* He carried with him a dark brown blooded mare, about 13 hands and a half high, about 8 years old, trots, has a little white I believe on one of her feet, and branded on her buttock WR in a piece. He was ſeen on *Sunday* the 30th of *July* with the ſaid mare ſaddled, and a bundle of clothes, at Mr. *Robert Tomlin's*, in *Richmond* county. Whoever takes up the runaway and mare, and conveys them to me, living near *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall have 5 l. reward; and if taken upwards of 50 miles from *Hobb's Hole*, ſhall be paid for travelling.

Tf WILLIAM ROANE.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a roached mane and ſwitch tail, her feet and ears lately trimmed, and branded on the near ſhoulder 8; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, 4 or 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, her near hind foot white, and branded on the near ſhoulder TH in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

t BENJAMIN EVANS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock HP in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

ISRAEL WINFREE.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Iſle of Wight* county, on the 30th of *June* laſt, a new Negro man ſlave, who ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*, and ſays he belongs to one *Goode*, in *Amelia* county. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, appears to be 30 odd years of age, and had on an oſnabrug ſhirt and crocus trouſers. The owner may have him, paying charges.

t JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

ALL perſons who are indebted to me, or have any demands againſt me, are deſired to bring or ſend them to *Glouceſter* courthouſe, where I ſhall attend in order to diſcharge every thing that is juſtly due, as I propoſe leaving the colony ſhortly.

t EDWARD WIATT.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a ſmall black mare, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, appears to be pretty old, has many white ſpots on her back and rump, and branded on the off buttock ●; poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

t TOLAVER DAVIS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay mare and colt; the mare has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white, trots and gallops, but does not pace any, had a bell on marked IL in a piece, but has no brand perceivable; the colt appears to be a year old laſt ſpring. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. 1 s. 6 d.

t DAVID DAVIS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, paces pretty well, but not natural, has a ſmall white ſpot in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock 8.

t WILLIAM DAVIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 20, 1769.

AT a general meeting of the merchants and traders of this colony, held at the *Raleigh*, to appoint a certain day in the General and *Oyer* courts for the meeting of all perſons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country, and alſo to agree upon a certain limited time for ſettling the price and courſe of exchange, thereby to expedite the mode and ſhorten the expenſe of doing buſineſs, it was propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to,

Firſt. That the 25th days of *October* and *April*, and the 1ſt days of the *Oyer* courts, ſhall be the fixed days of meeting in *Williamſburg* for all perſons concerned in the exchange and commerce of this country.

Second. That the time limited for ſettling the price and courſe of exchange, and the payment of all money contracts in the General Courts, ſhall be three days; to begin from the ſaid 25th days of *October* and *April*, excluſive of *Sundays*, and in the *Oyer* courts from the firſt days of the ſaid courts to the firſt *Friday* in the ſaid courts.

Third. That all perſons who ſhall engage for the payment of money, or other contracts, in *Williamſburg*, in the General and *Oyer* courts, ſhall be deemed violators of their engagements, and declared abſentees, if not preſent on the above firſt days.

JAMES HUBARD, Secretary of the Trade.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT ſeven thouſand acres of LAND in *Brunſwick*, within forty miles of *Peterſburg*; alſo about ſixteen hundred acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, within ſixty miles of *Peterſburg*. There are ſeveral plantations on theſe tracts, and great part of the ſoil is exceeding good.

For terms apply to Tf R. RUFFIN.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thurſday *the* 12th *of* October, *for ready money*,
Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

Moſt of them *Virginia* born.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Baker*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or, if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 10 l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

Tf
HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.